VOLUME VI.-NUMBER 7991.

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1868.

**LEIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK** 

# BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

· THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

THE RESULT.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The New Hamp shire news is unfavorable to the Democrats Returns received at Concord up to three P. M. strongly indicate the election of Harriman by an increased majority. Several dispatches from Concord from Radical and Democratic sources indicate that the Radicals have carried the State by about three thousand.

Twenty-seven towns give Harriman 6680,

Sinclair 6457. Democratic gain 124. There was a full Cabinet meeting. General Thomas being present as Secretary of War. The President has ordered Grant to send him

The revenue to-day was \$229,000.

no communications through Stanton.

The revenue agent at Huntsville writes the Department that there are fifty-eight illicit distilleries in that district.

Samuel Strong has been arrested on a requisition of the Governor of Virginia as a fugitive from justice. He was taken before Judge Fisher, before whom he was brought on habeas corpus. After a short discussion Judge Fisher decided to release the prisoner on two grounds, first-because Virginia is not a State in the Union, that the proclamations of the President, and more particularly Congress, by its legislation, have expressly refused to recognize Virginia and the other Southern State as forming States in the Union-that the requisition of Governor Peirepoint cannot be recognized under the acts of Congress providing for the return of fugitives to justice as the act of the Executive of a State of the United States. Second, that there is no affidavit with the requisition showing that Strong is actually a fugi-

### Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- IN THE HOUSE, the Reconstruction Committee have reported the

following bill:

Whereas the people of Alabama, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, have framed a constitution of State government which is republican in form, and whereas at an election held, commencing on the 4th of February, 1868, a large majority of the legal voters of said State, voting at said election, voted for the adoption of said constitution, therefore

therefore

Be it enacted, &c., That the said State of Alabama shall be recognized and admitted as one of the States of these United States of America, and shall be entitled to representation in Congress as soon as the legislature of said State, the members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the preamble to this act, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen.

as article fourteen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said State of Alabama shall be recognized and be admitted into the Union upon the following conditions, to wit. That the right of suffrage of citizens of the United States shall never be denied or abridged in said State on account of the contractions of the United States on account of the contractions condition of servitude. race, color or previous condition of servitude, and Congress shall have power to repeal any act of said State Legislature in violation or in derogation of the provisions of this act, which was ordered to be printed and made the

The bill selling lands on the South Carolina Sea Islands was passed. It confirms Mr. Lincoln's instructions to the tax collectors in 1868. Persons who acquired claims under General Sherman's order of 1865, must obtain warrants before the 1st of May, 1868. The land is

negro residents and heads of families. The Committee on Freedmen's Affairs introduced a bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau one year, and authorizing the Secretary of War to re-establish it where discontinued.

The bill repealing the tax on manufactures was resumed. It involves sixty millions decrease in the revenue. It goes into effect on the first of April, and exempts everything but spirits, liquors, oil, gas of certain kinds, wine and tobacco, and was passed by a vote of 122 to 2. Schenck stated that the committee favored the continuance of the two dollar tax on

A communication from Grant, relative to New Orleans removals, was referred to the Reconstruction Committee, after which House adjourned. The SENATE passed a resolution admitting

persons to the galleries, by ticket, during the

The consular appropriation bill was passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

Our European Dispatches.

[BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

PARIS, March 10 .- It is reported that Napo-

leon will visit the Czar in June. London, March 10.—Consols 93 a 93 a. Bonds LIVERPOOL, March 10 .- Noon .- Cotton quie

and unchanged; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. LIVERPOOL, March 10 .- 2 P. M .- Cotton

quiet and steady. Corn declined to 43s. Pork firm. Lard declined to 58s. LIVERPOOL, March 10.-Evening.-Cotton

firm; Uplands, on the spot and afloat, 101d. to 10id. Manchester firmer.

## The Reconstruction Conventions.

NORTH CAROLINA. RALEIGH, March 10 .- The suffrage article was passed on its second reading. No disfranchisement beyond the Howard amendment is considered. It is understood that an effort will be made on the third reading to incorporate a proscription feature. The judiciary article finally passed. The number of Supreme Court judges is increased to five. It is thought the convention will adjourn early next week.

GEORGIA. ATLANTA, March 10 .- The 20th April ha been set apart for the election of all the civil and municipal officers in the State, as well as for the vote on the constitution.

Ben. Hill spoke to-day to an audience of over two thousand persons. He bitterly opposed ratification and denounced the convention. It is said that the Bulloch and Farrow fac-

tions will unite on Bulloch for Governor.

LOUISIANA. New ORLEANS, March 10 .- The convention yesterday ordered that a copy of the new constitution be sent to the President, members of Congress, and other officers of the government. A committee waited on General Hancock to inform him that the constitution was ready to be submitted to the people, but it is reported that the General expressed some doubts whether, under the Reconstruction law, the election for officers could be held at the same time with the vote on the ratification or rejection of the constitution, and that he would telegraph to Washington for instructions. The motion for adjournment was adopted. It provides that the convention stand adjourned it i the constitution be ratified.

Market Reports.

New York, March 10-Noon.-Sterling 94. Gold 140. Mississippi bonds 87g. Tennessee ex-coupons 67; new 641. Virginia's 501. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very firm. Corn 2a3c. lower. Rye quiet. Oats dull and declining. Mess Pork \$24 50a24 623. Lard quiet. Cotton quiet and drooping, 25a352. Freights dull. Turpentine dull and easier at 724a78. Common Rosin \$3 36; strained \$3 35a3 40.

Evening.-Cotton less active and a shade lower, closing steady under favorable Liverpool advices; sales 2100 at 21 to 251. Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn 3 to 4c. lower; Western Mixed \$1.26a1.28, Southern White \$1.24a 1.25. Mess Pork 25%. Lard dull at 14% a16. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 731274. Freights dull; on Cotton by sail 2, by steam 2. Old Bonds 110. Gold 397. Sterling 92.

BALTIMORE, March 10 .- Flour firm and active; Superfine \$9.50a11; Extra \$11a12. Corn higher; Yellow \$1.20; White \$1.15. Wheat firm; Red \$2.75a2.90; White \$2.75a3. Rye \$1.80. Oats 80a82c. Cotton steady at 25c. Provisions un-

changed. AUGUSTA, March 10 .- Cotton market irregular; sales 720 bales; receipts 660 bales; prices ranging at 231a24tc.

SAVANNAH, March 10 .- Cotton nominal; declined 1c.; sales 390; Middling 25. Receipts

MOBILE, March 10 .- Sales 1200 bales; market quiet and firm; Middling 24. Receipts, 441. NEW ORLEANS, March 10 .- Cotton quiet; Middling 25; sales 4500. Receipts, 2805; exports, 14,222. Sterling 51a54. Sight Exchange on New York and per cent. discount. Gold 402

a41. Sugar and Molasses quiet and unchanged. WILMINGTON, March 10 .- Turpentine nominal at 67c. The lower grades of Rosin in good demand, strained and No. 2 \$2 40; No. 1 \$3 50. Cotton steady; Middlings 23tc. Tar steady at

### THE CONVENTION.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

The convention was again filled yesterday with a large number of visitors, most of them evidently being tourists who have availed themselves of our superb spring weather to inspect the localities made famous by "grim visage war." The convention looked as fresh as if it had not drank a hogshead of champagne the night before, and entered promptly upon

its labors. An attempt was again made to adjourn sine die on Saturday, but it failed. The impression, however, is that the body will complete its

work on or before that time. The convention then proceeded to consider the second article of the constitution, entitled, "The Legislative Department." It was read by sections a third time, passed, and so much as is now published below is now a permanent article of the constitution.

Section thirty-four, referring to a homestead law, was not considered, it being understood that a substitute will be offered to-morrow. On motion of B. F. Whittemore the convention agreed to adjourn until ten o'clock to-day.

made the following remarks:

The chair has been informed, with great grief and mortification, that there is a bar kept down stairs, in the basement etery. whose authority it has been opened or is kept, he does not know. It was certainly not with his consent or by vote of the house. The chair further understands this bar-room has degenerated into such a character that it should be promptly closed; that there are now fifteen or twenty intoxicated persons in it. He has never twenty intoxicated persons in it. He has never had possession of the house, and does not feel competent to give an order referring to matters outside of the hall, but he sincercity hopes member, but not a second time for the same to be sold in small lots at nominal prices to ters outside of the hall, but he sincercity hopes that a motion may be made by some gen leman SEC. 16. Each House may punish by impriupon the floor of the convention that the barkeeper shall be immediately expelled.

Mr. B. F. Whittemore moved that the house be put in charge of the President of the convention, and the bar-room shall be hereafter

R. C. DeLarge-I have no objection to closing anything that the house desires. I do. however, object to any statement being made which is not strictly true. There is no public bar in the basement of the house. It is a refreshment saloon, and the statement that there is one, two, three or fifteen persons down there now who are intoxicated, is false, for I have just come from that room with half a dozen

other gentlemen. (Laughter.)
F. L. Cardoz Lift the gentleman has just come from there, he is not fit to speak to this

R. C. DeLarge-I will only add in reply that the clerical gentleman may himself be seen in that saloon almost every day after the adjourn-Mr. C. C. Bowen called for the previous ques-

tion, which was sustained. The main question then being on agreeing to the motion of B. F. Whittemore, that gentleman said: I have no desire to make any speech in this connection. The gentleman who has returned

from the bar-room has sufficiently convinced every person on this floor that it is necessary se the place, and I hope it will be done. The question then being taken, the motion was agreed to, and the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to cause the obnoxious gentleman down stairs to evacuate.

The convention then adjourned. The following is the Legislative Article which has passed its third reading :

#### ARTICLE II. TEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in two distinct branches, the one to be styled the "Senate," and the other the "House of Representatives," and both together the "General Assembly of the State of South Carolina." SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall

be composed of members chosen by ballot svery second year, by the citizens of this State, qualified as in this constitution is provided.

Sec. 3. The judicial districts shall hereafter be designed as counties, and the houndaries. SEC. 3. The judicial districts shall hereafter be designated as counties, and the boundaries of the several counties shall remain as they are now established, except the County of Pickens, which is hereby divided into two counties, by a line leaving the Southern boundary of the State of North Carolina where the White Water River enters this State, and thence down the centre of said river, by whatever names known, to Ravenel's Bridge, on Sepeca River, and thence along the centre of ever names known, to Raveners Bridge, on Seneca River, and thence along the centre of the road leading to Pendleton Village, until it intersects the line of the County of Anderson; and the territory lying east of said line shall be known as the County of Pickens; and the territory lying west of said line shall be known as the County of Oconee; Proceided, That the legislature shall have the power at any time to comprise new counties by chapting the bounorganize new counties by changing the boun-daries of any of the old ones; but no new coun-ty shall be hereafter formed of less extent than six hundred and twenty-five square miles, nor shall any existing counties be reduced to a less extent than six hundred and twenty-five square miles. Each county shall constitute one elec-

SEC. 4. The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and twenty-four members, to be apportioned among the several counties according to the number of inhabitations according to the number of inhabitations. the inhabitants for this purpose shall be in 1839, and again in 1875, and shall be in the course of every tenth carrier of such manner as shall be by 1.7 br 2.

ent counties in the above mentioned proportion, by act of the General Assembly at the session immediately succeeding every enumeration; Provided, that until the apportionment which shall be made upon the next enumeration shall take effect, the representation of the Several counties as herein stated shall be as to choose a member or tender on the day of tion, by act of the General Assembly at the session immediately succeeding every enumeration; Provided, that until the apportionment which shall be made upon the next enumeration shall take effect, the representation of the Several counties, as herein stated, shall be as follows: Abbeville, 5; Anderson, 3; Barnwell, 6; Beaufort, 7; Charleston, 18; Chester, 3; Clarendon, 2; Colleton, 5; Chesterfield, 2; Darlington, 9; Edgefield, 7; Fairfield, 3; Georgetown, 3; Greenville, 4; Horry, 2; Kershaw, 2; Lancaster, 2; Laurens, 4; Lexington, 2; Marion, 4; Marlboro', 2; Newberry, 3; Oconee, 2; Orangeburg, 5; Pickens, 1; Richland, 4; Spartanburg, 4; Sumter, 4; Union, 3; Williamsburg, 3; York, 4.

shall not be made in the course of the year ap-pointed for the purpose, it shall be the duty of the Governor to have it effected as soon there-

SEC. 8. The Senate shall be composed of one member from each county, to be elected, for the term of four years, by the qualified voters of the State, in the same manner in which members of the House of Representatives are chosen; except the county of Charleston, which shall be allowed two Senators.

SEC. 9. Upon the meeting of the first General Assembly which shall be chosen under the provisions of this constitution, the senators shall be divided, by lot, into two classes, as mearly equal as may be; the seats of the senators of trial or removal is provided in this constitution.

shall be divided, by lot, into two classes, as nearly equal as may be; the seats of the senators of the first class to be vacated at the expiration of two years after the Monday following the general election, and of those of the second class at the expiration of four years, so that, except as above provided, one half of the senators may be chosen every second year.

SEC. 10. No person shall be eligible to a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives who at the time of his election is not a citizen of the United States; nor any one who has not been for one year next preceding his election a resi-dent of this State, and for three months next preceding his election a resident of the county whence he may be chosen, nor any one who has been convicted of an infamous crime. has been convicted of an infamous crime. Senators shall be at least twenty-nve, and re-

presentatives at least twenty-one years of age. SEC. 11. The first election for senators and SEC. 11. The first election for senators and representatives under the provisions of this constitution shall be held on the 14th, 15th and 16th of April of the present year; and the second election shall be held on the third Wednesday in October, 1870, and forever thereafter on the same day in every second year, in such manner and at such places as the legislature may hereafter provide. [This section has had only two readings, and its further consideration has been postgoned until the remaining provisions

two readings, and its further consideration has been postponed until the remaining provisions of the constitution shall have been adopted.]
SEC. 12. The first session of the Genoral Assembly, after the ratification of this constitution, shall be convened on the second Tuesday in May of the present year, in the City of Columbia (which shall remain the seat of government until otherwise determined by the concurrence of two-thirds of both branches of the whole representation), and thereafter on the fourth Tuesday in November annually. Should the casualties of, war or contagious diseases the casualties of? war or contagious diseases render it unsafe to meet at the seat of govern-ment, then the Governor may, by proclamation, appoint a more secure and convenient place of Before the formal adjournment the President eeting. Sec. 13. The terms of office of the senators

and representatives chosen at a general elec-ion, shall begin on the Monday following such

SEC. 14. Each House shall judge of the elec-tion returns and qualifications of its own mem-bers, and a majority of each House shall con-stitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such papers and under such passities as in such manner and under such penalties as may be provided by law. SEC. 15. Each House shall choose its own of-

sonment, during its sitting, any person not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House by any disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its presence; or who, during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to body time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to body or estate of any member for anything said or done in either House, or who shall assault any of them therefor, or who shall assault or arrest any witness or other persons ordered to attend the House, in his going thereto or returning therefrom, or who shall rescue any person arrested by order of the House. Provided, that such term of imprisonment shall not extend beyond the session of the General Assembly.

Assembly.
Szc. 17. The members of both Houses shall

Assembly.

Sec. 17. The members of both Houses shall be protected in their persons and estates during their attendance on, going to, and returning from, the General Assembly, and ten days previous to the sitting, and ten days after the adjournment thereof. But these privileges shall not be extended so as to protect any member who shall be charged with treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

Sec. 18. Bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the Senate; and all other bills may originate in either House, and may be amended, altered or rejected by the other.

Sec. 19. The style of all laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the

ensation as shall be fixed by law; but no genwhen convened in extra session they shall receive the same mileage and per diem compen-sation as are fixed by law for the regular ses-

sion, and none other.

Sec. 24. In all elections by the General As-House to which they respectively belong. SEC. 25. Neither House, during the session of the General Assemby, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the Assembly shall be at the time sit-

ting.
Sec. 26. Each House shall keep a journal of its own proceedings, and cause the same to be published immediately after its adjournment, excepting such parts as in its judgement may require secres; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals. Any member of either House shall have liberty to dissent from, and protest against, any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public or to an individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journals.

dissent entered on the journals.

SEC 27. The doors of each House shall be open, except on such occasions as in the opinion of the House may require secrecy.

SEC 28. No oerson shall be eligible to a sea: in the General Assembly whilst he holds any office of profit or trust under this State, the United States of America, or any of them, or c r r, in under any other power, except officers in the militia, inagistrates, or justices of Inferior comoving government officials, and a large receive no salary. Courts, while such justices receive no salary.

to choose a member or tembers on the day of election, or if any perse chosen a member of either House shall refue to qualify and take either House shall refue to qualify and take his seat, or shall resign, depart the State, accept any disqualifyig office, or become otherwise disqualified ) hold his seat, a writ of election shall be issul by the President of the Senate, or Speaker c the House of Representatives, as the case my be, for the purpose of filling the vacancy tereby occasioned, for the remainder of the trm for which the person so refusing to quilify, resigning, dying, departing the State, or ecoming disqualified, was elected to serve, or to defaulting election district ought to havechosen a member or district ought to havechosen a member or

after as shall be practicable.

SEC. 6. In assigning representatives to the several counties, the General Assembly shall allow one representative to every one hundred and twenty-fourth part of the whole number of the duties of thir profession, shall when the practice of the profession shall when the practice of the profession shall when the practice of the profession shall be practicable.

SEC. 30: Members of the General Assembly, and all officers, before the enter upon the execution of the duties of the practice of the profession shall be practicable.

and twenty-fourth part of the whole number of inhabitants in the State; Provided, That if in the apportionment of representatives any county shall appear not to be entitled, from its population, to a representative, such county shall nevertheless send one representative; and if there be still a deficiency of the number of representatives required by section 4 of this article, such deficiency shall be supplied by assigning representatives to those counties having the largest surplus fractions.

Sec. 7. No apportionment of representatives shall be construed to take effect, in any manner, until the general election which shall succeed such apportionment.

Sec. 8. The Senate shall be composed of one member from each county, to be elected, for the term of four years, by the qualified voters of the State, in the same manner in which

constitution. SEC. 32. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impraching; but a majority of all the members elected must concur in an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the

without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present.

SEC. 33. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and all other civil officers, shal be liable to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, for any misbehavior in office, for corruption in procuring office, or for any act which shall degrade their official character. But judgment in such cases shal not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this State. The party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 34. There shall be exempt from execu-SEC. 34. There shall be exempt from excoution or other final process of any court issued for the collecting of any debt, a homestead in the country consisting of one hundred acres, and the dwelling and appurtennices thereon, to be selected by the owner thereof. And in a city, town or village, in lieu thereof, a lot with the dwelling and appurtenances thereon; provided that such homestead, either in a city, town, village or county, shall not exceed in be exempt from such execution or other final be exempt from such execution or other final process of any court issued for the collection of any debt, the necessary articles of furniture, apparel, subsistence and implements of husbandry, trade, or other employment to the value of five hundred dollars. But no property shall be exempt from sales for taxes, or for payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said homestead, or for the erection of improvements thereon. It shall be the duty of the first legislature that shall assemble after the ratification of this constitution, at its first

the ratification of this constitution, at its first session, to pass such laws and law and the carry this provision into effect.

SEC. 35. All taxes upon property, real or personal, shall be laid upon the actual value of the property taxed, as the same shall be accertained by an assessment made for the purpose of laying such tax. of laying such tax.

## THE PRESIDENT'S CHANCES.

LESS SANGUINE-THE TALE IN WASHINGTON-HENDRICK'S OBJECT IN OBJECTING TO THE SWEARING IN OF WADE-WADE'S TEA TABLE POWER-HIS CONFERENCE WITH STANTON-WADE'S CABINET-SEWARD'S SUPPOSED TAC-TICS-THE SUMMONS SERVED ON THE PRESI-

A Washington dispatch, dated March 8, to the Baltimore Gazette, says :

the Baltimore Gazette, says:

The triends of President Johnson are less sanguine of his acquittal this evening than they have been. The impression is being made upon the minds of the Radicals that unless they convict their party is hopelessly lost, and fears are entertained that this impression will ensure the conviction of the President beyond peradventure. If the issue be the conviction of Andrew Johnson or the destruction of the Radical party, the Democrats feel sure that conviction will follow. Such is the talk to-night in political circles. The article lately conviction will follow. Such a raticle lately published in the Nation, New York, declaring that a verdict in favor of the President is the death warrant of the dominant party, has been placed in the hands of every Radical senator. death warrant of the dominant party, has been placed in the hands of every Radical senator and member of Congress, and is likely to have a controlling influence. Some members of the postoffice commission, from Boston, paid their respects last evening to Senator Sumner, when the subject of the impeachment of the President was introduced in conversation. Mr. Sumner was particularly dignified, and said, as a member of the court, it would not become him to give expression to any opinion, though, enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same."

SEC. 20. Every act or resolution having the force of law shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

SEC. 21. No bill shall have the force of law until it shall have been read three times, and on three several days in each house—has had the great seal of State affixed to it, and has been signed in the Senate House by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 22. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of an appropriation made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be published annually in such manner as may be by law directed.

SEC 23. Each member of the first General Assembly under this constitution shall receive six dollars per diem while in session, and the further sum of twenty cents for every mile of the ordinary route of travel in going to and returning from the place where such seesion is held, after which they shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by law; but no general Assembly shall have the power to increase in the subject of the impeachment of the court, it would not be one than to summer was particularly dignified, and said, as a member of the court, it would not be one may opinion, Mrs. Summer was particularly dignified, and said, as a member of the court, it would not be hard was introduced in conversation. Mr. Summer was particularly dignified, and said, as a member of the court, it would not be hard was introduced in entwest in two sum reasont persecutatives.

Summer was particularly dignified, and said, as a member of the court, it would not be hard freely criticised the actions objecting to Ben Wade's being sworn seems to objecting to Be with a bit of protanty not to be repeated in this correspondence. The great motive power in the impeachment movement is believed ot be General Ulysses S. Grant, who spends part of every day in consultation with Edwin M. Stanton. To-day the General held a grand pow-wow at Willard's Hotel, at which General Logan, of the committee of managers, and others were present. The precise nature of the conference is not known, but it is understood that all parties left the conference much elated with their situation. Among other sub-

stood that all parties left the conference much elated with their situation. Among other sub-jects discussed was the division of the spoils after they shall have succeeded in getting pos-session of the executive branch of the govern-ment. It is understood Mr. Wade's cabinet ment. It is understood Mr. Wade's cabinet has already been arranged, Mr. Sumner taking the State Department, and E. B. Washburn, the Department of the Interior; Mr. Bingham is on the slate for Attorney-General; Speaker Colfax is to select for himself a foreignmission beyond the possible danger of nitro-glycerine; Senator Wilson agrees to take his chances for the Vice-Presidency, and the indications are now decidedly in favor of his being second on the Grant ticket. In the meantime it is rumored that ticket. In the meantime it is rumored that Seward is playing his eards to hold over, and professes neutrality between the conflicting elements. He claims that he has been able not only to carry the country safely through a terrible civil war, but even nowby his masterly foreign policy he is avoiding any panic or inconvenience in the diplomatic relations of the nation. These facts, he thinks, should com-mend him to the favorable consideration of Mr. Johnson's successor, but there is good reason to believe that Mr. Seward's diplomatic record will not be taken into account by "Pre-

stand aghast at the prospect of losing their bread and butter. MR. STANTON'S GRIP ON THE WAR OFFICE:- REAS-

ONS FOR HIS CONTINUOUS OCCUPATION OF THE A Washington dispatch, of the 8th instant,

to the Baitimore Sun, says:

It has been a matter of some speculation among the curious as to why Mr. Stanton continues to spend both night and day in the War Department after all danger of his summary removal seems over. It seems that there are very good reasons to Mr. Stanton and his friends for this course. It has been learned that there are several prominent officials of the department who would consider it their duty, in case of the momentary absence of Mr. Stanton, to obey any orders from General Thomas, which the latter might issue as Secretary of War. This being the case, Mr. Stanton and his friends in Congress have determined that he shall never leave his post for an instant until his status is satisfactorily settled. to the Baltimore Sun, says:

THE PRESIDENT'S LINE OF DEFENCE.

The Washington Chronicle says: The Washington Chronicle says:

Since the passage of the impeachment resolution two weeks ago, the President's legal advisers have been busily occupied in parfecting their plans of defence. The Attorney General, although it is not positively known that he will, as has been stated, appear for the President as one of his counsel before the Senate, is certainly engaged in assisting to get up the case. It is believed on pretty good authority that the following are the main points in the line of defence now contemplated, though, of course, it will be subject to future modifications, as circumstances may seem to dictate, or as counsel may suggest:

or as counsel may suggest:

First. On appearing by counsel on Friday next, motion is to be made to have the hearing postponed until the first Monday in May. Failing in this, as they undoubtedly will, they

Second. Make a motion to quash the articles of impeachment, on the ground that, if true, they do not constitute a high crime or misdemeanor.

Thtrd. Exceptions will be taken to certain

Third. Exceptions will be taken to certain senators, on the ground that they have prejudged the case, and that the Senate has already declared the President guilty of the main charge, by the passage of the resolution condemning the removal of Secretary Stanton.

Fourth. Exceptions will be taken to the jurisdiction of the court, on the ground that it is not the Senate of the United States; the President's theory that Congress is a "a body hanging on the verge of the government," being here brought into play, regardless of the fact that it would, after some time, prove himself not to be President of the United States—a result less objectionable to him than removal from office, and disqualification therefor in the future.

moval from office, and disqualification therefor in the future.

Fifth. That the Tenure of Office bill cannot apply to the case of Mr. Stanton, not only on account of the proviso in the first section, but also on the ground that having been passed after Mr. Stanton's appointment, it cannot be applied to his tenure of office, without having a retroactive effect and becoming thereby an expost facto law.

Sixth. That Mr. Stanton was functus officio after the 4th day of March, 1865, the expiration of Mr. Lincoln's first term, and that he has not since that date been Secretary of War defure, although exercising the functions of that office.

It is said that some of the President's most It is said that some of the President's most prominent advisers counsel him to tender his resignation should the motion to quash the articles be denied by a majority of two-thirds of the Senate, and thereby avoid the disqualification for office under the United States Govvernment, which would doubtless follow should he be convicted. If his resignation were accepted, he would thus retain his eligibility for the next Presidency. This, however, is a result in which none but his immediate friends and perasites are especially interested.

WHAT THE "NATION" THINKS OF JAIL EACHMENT. The following brief oditorial arem the Nation, by far the ablest paper published in the of Hadicalism, has caused a great cen-

sation in Washington: It cannot be said, as far as our observation extends, that impeachment has grown in favor with the public during the past week. In fact, the attitude of the public all along has been one of resignation rather than eagurness. The cuthusiasm about it has been confined very much to the "original impeachers" in Congress and to those paysoners whose normal gress and to those newspapers whose normal condition is one of enthusiasm; even these, however, have not been as excited as they have seemed. Owing to their hab ts of never keeping any emotions in reserve, they are obliged to go through extraordinary contor-tions in order to attract any notice on occa-sions which they really mean to be solemn. Ine prevaining teeing now, we mink, is, it is safe to say, one of willingness to have Mr. Johnson out of the way, by means of a fair and impartial trial, but of equal willingness to consign the Republican party to destruction in case the attempt to convict fails.

#### A Singular Institution-The Great Foundling Hospital in Moscow.

A movement is on foot in New York for the stablishment of a foundling hospital on a large scale, on the plan of that in Moscow,

The Moscow foundling hospital is the largest in the world. It was organized by the Empress Elizabeth about one hundred years since, and has now a yearly fund of \$1,000,000 for its and has now a yearly fund of \$1,000,000 for its support. There is a Lombard bank, and also a savings bank attached to it. There are admitted yearly some twelve thousand children. These are not left, as in some other institutions of a similar kind, at the door of the building, but are taken openly, either by their mothers, or some friends, into an entrance room, set apart for that purpose. Is we stopped a few moments in this room, we counted sixty women, each with an infant in her arms, waiting in single file, to make their deposit. No women, each with an infant in he? arms, watting, in single file, to make their deposit. No question is asked by the recording clerk, except "Has the child been baptized? and it so, by what name?" The child is then registered, a number is placed around its neck, and figures on its cot, while a receipt showing the same number is handed to the bearer of the child, in order to enable her to visit, or even claim it at any future period up to the age of ten years. The infant is then passed into another room and handed to its future foster parent. years. The infant is then passed into another room and handed to its future foster parent, she being the woman who happens, at the mo-ment, to stand at the head of the list amongst a number who are always waiting in attena number who are always waiting in attendance. These women are generally peasants from the country, who have, it was told us, themselves been depositors of their own children but a few hours before, or else mothers who have left their own children in the country to be brought up by hand, attracted by the wages and good quarters provided them in the institutions. It is not supposed that even a majority of these children are illegitimate. The great proportion are left there by the

majority of these children are illegitimate. The great proportion are left there by the parents, from poverty, or from being in service.

The nurses have distinct apparel for each of the different wards in these vast buildings. Some have blue, others red and green caps. There were seven hundred nurses in this one hall alone. In passing from one ward to another we could not help remarking the clocklike regularity with which the whole establishment is conducted. There seems nothing omitted which good domestic ms nagement can suggest or medical art approve. The simple arts of washing and dressing are brought to suggest or medical art approve. The simple arts of washing and dressing are brought to perfection, and executed with great rapidity. The infants are bathed in copper tubs, lined with flannel, and they are dressed on down pil-lows, instead of the hard hoops or bony legs of nodern nurses.

Never upon earth was there a more aston

Never upon earth was there a more astonishing mixture of baby-flesh—big and little, pug-nosed, blue and black-eyed, fat, lean, red, yellow and white babies. It might be supposed that they would make a great deal of noise, but we only heard about forty or fifty small choruses while there. But suppose the whole number should start at ones! Who can imagine the style of music of 6000 baby voices, when they give up ther mind to it? But I suppose they spend most of their time in sleeping, and seem to be much given to eating and drinking. During the summer nonths several thousands of these children are sent out in the country to nurse. As soon as they become old country to nurse. As soon as they be ough they are taught reading and writing and the most intelligent are selected as teach ers. The boys usually receive a military edu-cation, and a certain portion of them furnish

sident W. de. The impression prevails here that there will be a regular Radical carrival in Health, Strength and Vigor. The secret will be revealed by investing in a bottle of PANENIN'S HE-

## Married.

MOISE—McDONALD.—At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel Leard, Mr. H. C. MOISE and Miss LULU M., eldest daughter of WM. M McDonald, of Chester, S. C.

### Special Notices.

## BREAST MILK .- COMSTOCK'S RA-TIONAL FOOD is by analysis the same in its chemi cal elements as healthy mother's milk, and is the ea for infants, invalids and dyspeptics.

Samples to Physicians gratis. Sold by Druggis and Grocers. G. W. COMSTOCK, No. 57 Courtland-DOWIE & MOISE.

General Southern Agents, Charleston, S. C. NOTICE.-I, JOHANNAH LEVIN-

Beaufain-street, hereby give notice that one month after date I shall carry on business as a FREE DEALER. Charleston, February 28, 1868.

February 29

ANTOITY TAXES .- OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER .- Under the Ordinance to Raise Supplies for 1868, Tax-payers are informed that, during the present month, Taxes on Real Estate must be paid; also, the Income tax specified in the first sec

"Any person or persons, or corporations, failing to pay the taxes in the manner and at the times herein-before prescribed, may be double taxed at the option of Council. And it shall be the duty of the City of Council. And it shall be the duty of the city Treasurer to forthwith issue executions against the goods, chattels, and other property of said persons or corporations, and lodge the said executions with the City Sheriff, who shall immediately proceed for the collection of the same, in the manner provided by Ordinaces for the enforcement of executions."

### Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS .- MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, FEBRUARY 24, 1868.—The following notice is hereby published for the information of all persons con-

Whereas, many of the tax-payers of the City of Charleston have not met their dues on the 15th inst.: health, comfort and lives of the people demand a proportionate contribution from each for the general good, it is proclaimed that the delinquents must promptly come forward, or be proceeded against according to law.

By order of the Mayor.

WM. W. BURNS, Mayor.

W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF CITY TREASURED CHARLESTON, S. C., 3d January, 1868.—Holders of Coupons of the Fire Loan Bonds of the City of Charleston, are notified that those due on the 1st instant will be paid on presentation at the First National Bank in this city. S. THOMAS, City Treasurer.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, March 4, 1868,-M. H. NATHAN, Esq., Chief of Fire Department.—SIR: It is hereby made your duty, after the occurrence of a fire, to in vestigate the cause and origin of the same, and to report the result of such investigation in writing to

By order of the Mayor. WM. W. BURNS, Mayor. W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

this Office.

OFFICE CHIEF FIRE DEPARTMENT, } CHARLESTON, March 5th, 1868. In chadience of above order from his Honor th Mayor, notice is hereby given that immediately after the occurrence of a fire, a rigid examination will be made as to the causes and origin of same, and the presence of parties, when summoned to give evi-

M. H. NATHAN, Chief Fire Department. March 6 5 ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.-PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED. The highest rates paid for DOUBLOONS and al

kinds of GOLD AND SILVER. TAYLOB & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall street, lyr New York.

1yr MENTAL DEPRESSION .- MENTAL of all the ills flesh is heir heir to, it is the one that excites the least sympathy. It is a subject of frequent jests, and is called by various derisive terms; but, although it is often laughed at, it is not easy to laugh the patient out of the belief that his ills are all real, for it is a real disorder—the general features of which are constant fear, anxiety and gloom. The anifest symptoms of derangement. Noise, as of falling water, and ringing in the ears are complained of, while black specks and flery sparks frequently flit before the vision. Admonitions like these should not be disregarded, as they may, if neglected, terminate in insanity. The seat of the disease is in th brain and nervous system, and to control the malady it is necessary to use a powerful tonic and alterative, which will correct and tone those organs without inflaming the brain. This is the secret of the success of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in cases of

this kind, for which it is the safest as well as the best In fact it is the only pure and reliable tonic stimulant known. Many nostrums, purporting to be tonics, are puffed up from time to time in the newspapers, but the sufferer had better let them alone HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has proven it self, by many years of trial, to be in every respect

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculou tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigo rates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 street, New York. 1yr January 14

NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE.—AN ESSAY for Young Men, on Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Manhood which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes fre of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. BY THE GREAT PRESERVER OF

HEALTH. - TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELT-ZER APERIENT can always be relied upon as pleasant, mild, speedy and positive cure in all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sick Head sche, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Flatulency, Fullness of Blood, and all Inflamatory Complaints where a gentle cooling cathartic is required; so says the Chemist, so says the Physician, so says the great American Public of the Nineteenth Century.

Heed ye them, and be not without a bottle in the nouse. Before life is imperilled, deal judiciously with the symptoms; remember that the slight internal disorders of to-day may become an obstinate incurs

Manufactured only by the sole proprietors, TAB-RANT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 278 Greenwich and No. 100 Warren streets New York. Sold by all Druggists. 3mo February 22

AT IN WASHINGTON, D. C., MORE THAN THREE THOUSAND BOTTLES of the celebrated PALMETTO HAIR RENEWER was sold at retail in December last, and the cry is still for more. As a Restorer and Dressing it has no equal. Try it once and be convinced. For sale by all Druggists.

DOWIE & MOISE, General Agents, Charleston, S. C. mwf12

# Shipping.

FOR LIVERPOOL, THE FIRST-GLASS 8 H I PA KAT TROOP, CROCKER Master, having portlor of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched For Freight engagements apply to WILLIS & CHISOLM,

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE BRITISH SHIP GORILLA, JONES
Master, WANTS THREE HUNDRED
BALES COTTON to complete her cargo.
For Freight engagements, apply to
March 9
ROBT. MURE & CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL THE FIRST-CLASS BRITISH SHIP SEDBERGH, WM. KNEALE Master, will have dispatch.

For Freight engagements apply to the

PATTERSON & STOCK, South Atlantic Wharf. FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE NEW BARK "SITKA," Thompson Master, is now receiving cargo and will be promptly dispatched for above

For freight engagements apply to RISLEY & CREIGHTON, March 2 Nos. 143 and 145 East Bay. FOR LIVERPOOL. THREE-FOURTHS OF CARGO ENGAGED.

"JAMES A. WRIGHT." Captain Monse, is rapidly filling up, and will be dispatched at an early day.

For balance of Freight room apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., March 2

No. 74 East Bay.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE AMERICAN SHIP "GRAHAM'S POLLEY," CHARLES BURGESS Master, having the largest portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, will meet with quick dispatch.

with quick dispatch.

For Freight engagements, apply to the Captain on board, or to

PATTERSON & STOCK,

February 29

South Atlantic Wharf. FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FINE AMERICAN SHIP R. C. WINTHBOP, J. H. STEWART Master, hav. ing the largest part of her cargo on board, will meet with dispatch.

For freight of 500 or 600 bales, apply to the Captain on board, or to PATTERSON & STOCE, February 29 South Atlantic Wharf.

THE FINE COPPELED SHIP MISSOURI, E. EDWARDS Master, naving a large portion of her cargo engaged and going
aboard, is now loading at Atlantic Wharf.
For further Freight engagements, apply to
W. B. SMITH & CO.,
March 9 Napler's Bange.

BALTIMORE AND CHABLESTON STEAMSHIP FOR BALTIMORE.

THE FAVORITE SCREW
steamship SEA GULL, N. P. DUTTON, Commander, having been thoroughly refitted, has resumed her
regular trips on the line, and will sail from Pier No.
1 Union Wharves, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Through Bills, Lading given to Philadelphia,
Boaton, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.
For Freight will be received on and after To-Day.
For Freight Or Passage apply to
COURTENAY A TRUNCOUR Passage apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
wf2
Union Wharves.

REGULAR EVERY SATURDAY. THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA, Captain M. B. Chowell, will leave Vanderhors's Wharf, on Saturday, March 14; at — o'clock. For Freight and Passage, apply to March 9 RAVENEL & CO., Agents. NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.-FOR NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE ELEGANT SIDE WHEEL
STEAM SHIP "JAMES ADGER,"
Lockwood, Commander, will leave
Adger's South Wharf, for the above
port on Thursday, March 12, at 8 o'clock A. M. ort on Thursday, March 12, at a conformal for Freight or Passage, apply to For Freight or Passage, apply to JAMES ADGER & CO., JAMES ADGER & CO.,

Corner East Bay and Adger's South Wharf, urch 9 Up Stairs. FOR NEW YORK. PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THE STEAMSHIP E. B. SOUDER
Captain LEBBY, will leave North
Atlantic Wharf, Thursday, March 12,
at—o'clock.
JOHN & THEO. GETTY, Agents,
March 9
North Atlantic Wharf.

THE STEAMSSIP PROMETHEUS, Captain F. M. Harris, having part of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight apply to STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. THE INMAN LINE, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY. carrying the U. S. Mails, consisting of the following

CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
VOTA,
VOTA,
VOTA Sailing every Saturday and every alternate Monday at 1 P.M., from Pier No. 45 North River, New York. BATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY. Passage by the Monday steamers—First Cabin \$90, gold; Steerage \$30; payable in U. S. currency.
Rates of passage from New York to Halifax; Cabin.
\$20, Steerage, \$10; payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

HILTON HEAD VIA ROCEVILLE, NORTH EDISTO, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LAND-INGS. THE FINE STEAMER FANNIE,
Captain FENN PEON, will leave for the
nis on Thursday Morning, 12th inst., at 8 cturning will leave Hilton Head Friday After

noon, Beaufort Friday Night, Bockville Sunday, at A. M., and North Edisto at 8 A. M.
Freight received daily and stored free of charge. For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN FERGUSON,
March 10 2 Accommodation Wharf. INLAND ROUTE TO BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD, VIA ROCKVILLE, NORTH EDISTO, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS. Captain Fenn Proce, will leave for the above points on Thursday, the 5th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Returning will leave Hilton Head Friday.

o'clock P. M.

Returning will leave Hilton Head Friday Afternoon, Beaufort Friday Night, Rockville Sunday at 10
P. M., and North Edisto Monday at 3 A. M.

Freight received daily, and stored tree of charge.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JOHN FERGUSON, March 3 3 tuw Accomm

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA. BY CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM-PACKET LINE, VIA BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND BLUFFTON. THE STEAMER "PILOT BOY,"
Captain W. T. McNelty, will leave
Charleston every Monday Night, at 12 o'clock, and
Savannah every Wedneday Morning, at 7 o'clock.
All Way Freight, also Elutton Wharlage, must be

re-paid.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN FERGUSON, Accomm FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA,

VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA, JACESONVILLE, AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER. STEAMERS DICTATOR AND CITY POINT, will leave Charleston every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 9 o'clock, for above places, and Savannah every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Steamer DICTATOR, Capt. L. M. Coxerren, sails

r CITY POINT, Capt. S. Adrins, sails Frey Eccung.

For Freight or Passage apply on beard or at office

J. D. AIKEN & Co., Agents,

January 3 South Atlantic Wharf.

TOWAGE.-TEN CENTS PER TON. ENGAGEMENTS CAN BE MADE with the undersigned for Towing Yessels to and from sea at the rate of Ten Cents per

INLAND ROUTE TO BEAUFORT AND